

FOREIGN NEWS.

...a leader, but are too busy to...
...to steal, so in lieu we give...
...probably be more valuable and...
...our lucubrations might be...
...of the foreign news by the...
...the America and the Bal...
...The following items are by the Ameri...
...whose dates are to the 29th ult:

ESLAND.—Collections were being made in England to procure testimonial to present to Capt. Ingraham, of the U. S. corvette St. Louis, for his conduct in vindicating the cause of his country and humanity in the harbor of Smyrna.

The Earl of Clarendon declares that England has not the slightest intention of abandoning the Sultan.

FRANCE.—France has made full preparations for a land expedition to Constantinople, but no orders will be given to march unless new circumstances arise, which in the opinion of the Emperor, will render such a movement necessary.

The Paris Monitor says that arrangements are made so that the standing army of France can be increased 150,000 men in six weeks, and also that France and England will be united in action as they were in their negotiations.

The French minister at Constantinople has been recalled and his successor appointed.

TURKEY.—The Turkish Cabinet and the Grand Vizier had published an order calling upon the inhabitants of Constantinople to preserve order, and to protect the Christian subjects of the Sultan from insult.

The combined fleets of France and England have come to anchor in the sea of Marmora, which has caused much surprise at Constantinople, and the Porte is said to have declared that the movement of the fleet was wholly unintelligible, unless as the allies of Turkey—and if the combined powers are apprehensive of the safety of the Sultan, and have come there only to protect his person, they have no use for their fleets at Constantinople, as the Turkish government undertakes to guarantee the Sultan's safety, and the avowal of the presence of the fleet on this mission, is an insult to Turkey, and an indication of her weakness, which would place her in a wrong position before the nations of Europe.

The Turkish government in all her movements displays great military sagacity. It has officially recognised the Circassian chiefs, and has forwarded arms to them to the mountains.

The Hungarian General Guyon, has been sent as Lieut. General to Asia.

At Constantinople the Swedish flag was insulted, and the English Consul's residence pelted with stones.

A telegraphic dispatch from Bucharest says two Russian steamers, and eight gun boats, forced the passage of the Danube, and encountered a severe fire from the Turkish fort. The Russians had one Colonel, three officers, and twelve sailors killed, and upwards of forty wounded, but they succeeded in setting fire to fort with shells.

RUSSIA.—The Russian force in Bucharest consist of fifty thousand men; and they are establishing strong reserve corps. All the commanders had been ordered to join their respective corps. The Ponceau corps had left Bucharest for the Danube. The religious benediction service usually preceding action, took place at Bucharest on the 10th ult., to which the Greek Patriarch was invited.

Late advices from St. Petersburg say that Count Nesselrode is very anxious for further negotiation.

It is also reported that the Czar had said he would rather back out than fight. It is now stated positively that it was the Russian, and not the Circassians, that were defeated in the engagements which took place in September.

The Baltic arrived at New York on the 14th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 2d. Her news is briefly told. Every thing is enveloped in mystification, and decidedly contradictory.

Vienna despatches announce an armistice between the Turks and Russians for an indefinite period. This dispatch materially advanced the price of English and French funds.

Another despatch says that a satisfactory diplomatic note of the four powers was on the way to Constantinople, that the proposed armistice allowed time for acceptance.

This further strengthened the funds, but it was again rumored that the so-called armistice was a conditional order that Omar Pasha would not commence hostilities until the 1st November, if it had not already begun. This depressed the stock.

A telegraphic dispatch has been received at Liverpool on Saturday, which states that on the 27th October, 6000 Turkish infantry and cavalry had crossed the Danube and taken possession of Kalafat, without resistance. More troops were still crossing, and men in barges swimming their horses. The Russians were concentrating around Kalafat to attack them.

The Times has a despatch from Constantinople, dated the 22d, stating that the Austrian envoy had submitted to the Sultan a draft of the new note of the four powers, which had been accepted by Russia. The Times still thinks that negotiations may prevent a general war.

CHINA.—The rebellion in China is still progressing at a rapid rate. A letter received at New York, from Mr. Parker, Secretary of the U. S. Legation at Canton, and dated Sept. 30, states that private advices have been received from Peking, which states that the Emperor of China fled, on the 2d of August to Turkey, leaving the Emperor in charge of Weychin, and that the rebels were within six days' march of Peking.

It has been a matter of frequent co

plaint that our Minister there, Mr. Marshall, has not been attending to our interests properly. These complaints cannot have been well-founded, as it appears he has been closely watching the progress of the rebellion, and that he has lost nothing in opening official intercourse between our Government, and that of the new dynasty. No sooner had the success of the rebels and the overthrow of the Imperialists become assured beyond a reasonable doubt, than he pushed off into the interior, and presented his credentials to the President of the Chinese Board of War, at Kanshew, a walled city of 300,000 inhabitants. The account says "He is the first white man who ever carried a Western Christian flag into the interior of China, with the consent of that Government. A great feast was prepared for him in a temple. He has been invited to visit other cities, and will do so. It is deemed probable that he will be invited to Peking."

The Africanization of Cuba.

A couple of weeks ago, we noticed in the *Advertiser*, a scheme for the introduction of more negroes into the island of Cuba, in view of a future emancipation of slavery, and that the English Government had become a party to the transaction. We are glad to learn that the report is unfounded, and that it is laughed at in Washington by all who are not concerned in getting up the hoax. We presume the scheme originated in the imagination of newspaper correspondents, at Havana, as not a word has been said in regard to the matter in Spain. The Philadelphia Ledger, speaking on the subject, asserts that the terrible conspiracy to fill Cuba with African apprentices, to the manifest danger of liberty in the United States, is generally conceded to be a humbug. The plan never had any stronger basis to rest upon than a disordered fancy, though it is said that Senator Mariano Torrence, of Cuba, started some such scheme in England, where, however, instead of finding favor, it only met with opposition. Senator Torrence is a Spanish scholar, an author and a gentleman. His views are evidently the opinions of a literary man, without any official sanction, and the fact that he endeavors to show that it would be a good policy in Great Britain to help forward the scheme, shows that Great Britain, as yet, is engaged in no such attempt, if any such evidence were needed, after all the attempts of Great Britain to break up the slave traffic entirely.

Election News.

NEW YORK.—The Whigs have carried all the State Ticket, except Judges of the Court of Appeals, both branches of the Democracy supporting the candidates for this office. The estimated Whig vote is 158,000; Sober, 97,000; Haris, 95,000. The Legislature stands as follows:

SENATE.		HOUSE.	
Whigs,	22	Whigs,	80
Haris,	5	Haris,	28
Sober,	3	Sober,	20
Doubtful,	3	Free Soilers,	2

It is said "that two-thirds of the members are pledged for a prohibitory liquor law."

NEW JERSEY.—Price the Democratic candidate for Governor will have about 5000 majority. The Legislature will be largely Democratic.

WISCONSIN.—The returns of the election from this state indicate the success of the Democratic State Ticket, over the "People's Ticket." It is thought there is a Maine Law majority in the Legislature.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Whig candidate for Governor has a large plurality over his competitors, but a majority over all is required for an election. The proposed Constitution is defeated by about 5,000. The Whigs have gained in the Legislature since last year, when they had 10 majority; now, their majority thus far, is 57. The Whigs have also a majority of Senators, and will elect their candidates for Governor.

MISSISSIPPI.—The whole Democratic ticket is elected by over 6,000 majority. All the Democratic Congressmen are also elected. The anti-Foote majority in the Legislature, on joint ballot, will be over twenty-five.

Fair at Fitchville.

The Fair at Fitchville, according to the Norwalk Experiment, although no premiums were offered, is said to have been a creditable exhibition. The display of Cattle and Sheep, particularly, was decidedly better than that at the late Monroeville Fair. A very fine pair of Yearling Steers is made mention of, which weighed over 21 hundred pounds, and for which the owner had been offered, but refused, \$100. The southern portion of the county is justly celebrated for its fine Cattle and Sheep, which other sections would do well to imitate, not alone for symmetrical appearance, but for the more substantial purpose of increased profit.

Just wait until next Fall, and then Plymouth will show you a Fair "as is a Fair."

The Court of Common Pleas of Richland County, will commence its session on Monday next.

Our Paper.

We don't want to boast, but how can we help it! When we have daily evidence of the estimation our paper is held in by the new subscribers which continue to pour in, how can we help feeling good on it, or prevent ourselves from saying so? We venture to say that but very few papers in the country, under similar circumstances, have succeeded in securing so large a list in the short time our paper has been published. And then too, look at our advertising columns—the marrow of a newspaper. Haven't we reason to boast? Our circulation now is such as to make advertising an object to business men, for our paper is read weekly by at least two thousand persons.

The *Advertiser* is not yet quite what we wish to make it—we still purpose further improvements—but as it is, let our readers compare it with any of our contemporaries, and we are certain they will acknowledge our's is a "little ahead." Then walk up with your names, and send in your advertisements—we'll accommodate you all. If we can get sufficient encouragement, we intend, before long, giving our paper a new dress, out-and-out, and may be, will get a steam press also, if—

Business in Plymouth.

Our town has presented quite an animated appearance all this fall. Great quantities of grain are disposed of daily, at better prices than are paid at any of the neighboring towns, and while our merchants pay better prices for produce, they at the same time are willing to sell their wares cheaper than can be had anywhere else. This is the reason why our business men have such a great reputation for bargains. Country people come from quite a distance to avail themselves of the advantages Plymouth presents, both for buying and selling, and the consequence is, our stores are thronged from morning till night, with customers. Our merchants understand their true interests, to which the well-filled advertising columns of our paper will bear testimony. It has become a settled matter that a few dollars paid for an advertisement is the best investment which can be made, for by it those who do no business can do some, and those who do some will do more.

Great preparations are being made for the winter trade. Several of our most extensive merchants are now in the East, laying in very heavy stocks of goods, and we can confidently recommend our patrons at a distance, that when they want good goods cheap, not to forget that Plymouth is the place where they can be had.

The Clinton Railroad.

It is understood that the Clinton Line Extension Railroad has been finally located. We regret that the Engineers did not survey a route through our town, believing that it would have been the most advantageous which could have been selected. One of the surveyed lines passes through Fairfield and Greenfield, terminating at Tiffin; and the other through Ripley and New Haven, terminating at Cary, on the Mad River and Lake Erie Road. Should this Road be built, New Haven will receive an impetus that will enable it to regain all the advantages it lost, when the Sandusky and Mansfield Railroad left it to one side. We are not so sanguine, however, of its completion, as just now, when the Money Market is so "tight," capitalists are disposed to shut down on new railroad enterprises unless there is a certainty of their paying.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have learned that the company has decided the question, by adopting the Greenfield route.

Kenyon College.

The trustees of Kenyon College held a special meeting at Mt. Vernon, on the 10th inst., and unanimously elected Mr. Lorin Andrews, President of the College. There is probably no one in the State who has done more for the cause of Education than Mr. Andrews, and we hope he may accept the Presidency, as we are confident his energy will give a new impulse to the Institution. It is now in a flourishing condition, having endowments to the amount of \$60,000—a property income of \$1200 per annum, and lands to sell, which will eventually raise the endowments to over \$100,000.

Quite Necessary.

We understand the Company are having more passenger cars built for the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad, which will be out about the first of January. We are glad to see this evidence of increasing business on this road. The cars are being built at Zanesville—Mr. Wetherell's establishment in Sandusky being so occupied with contracts for some time to come, that he could fill no more.

In another column will be found a communication addressed "To the Democratic Party of Richland County."

Mansfield.

Improvement seems to be the order of the day with our thriving sister down south. A week or two since we had occasion to notice the erection of a new block of business houses on Main-st., and now we see by the *Herald*, that they have commenced planking it at street from Sturges' corner to the North American House. One new thing we observe among the business men of Mansfield, is the effort they are making to concentrate a portion of the small wholesale trade there. We see no good reason why dealers in the country should not suit themselves as satisfactory in prices there, as they can by going to the East to make their purchases, thus saving both the expense of traveling, freight and time. With the facilities merchants have in Mansfield for business, we are certain it is only necessary for them to inform country dealers of this fact, in order to get a large amount of trade from them. Some of them, knowing a thing or two, are advertising in our paper, and to these we call attention:

E. Wilkinson, dealer in Watches, Jewelry, and everything else in the variety line, opposite Weldon's new block.

Edly & Shepard, dealers in Hardware, Coach Trimmings, Iron and Nails, Glass, &c., Sturges' Block, Main-st.

Patterson & Wilkinson, dealers in Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Fancy Goods.

W. S. Granger, Main-st., dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware.

B. S. Ranyan, dealer in Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass, &c., Main-st.

Business Notices.

We would refer our readers to the advertisement of S. H. Starr, in another column. Starr has just returned from the East, and brings with him an immense stock of goods, which he says he will sell cheap, and we don't doubt it. You might do as crowds are doing—go and see.

Bodley, in the Odd-Fellow's Block, is prepared to do any thing pertaining to his vocation, in short order. He has a very fine stock of Harnesses, Trunks, &c., and is constantly adding thereto.

THANKSGIVING.—Our readers will remember that next Thursday, 24th inst., is the day set apart by the Executive of the State, for Thanksgiving and Prayer. We hope our citizens will observe this day by closing their business generally. We presume there will be service in the different churches, as is customary on such occasions.

A social party came off last Thursday evening at the American Hall, in this place, composed principally of the young ladies and gentlemen of our village. It passed off pleasantly—every one seeming to enjoy themselves to their heart's content. Much credit is due to the get-togethers for their liberal arrangements, and also the host for the sumptuous repast.

WE publish in another column quite an interesting letter from a friend. We are in hopes the talented author may be induced to give us a few more, as we believe our readers will be as much interested in their perusal, as we have been.

THE NORTH AMERICAN.—We can conscientiously recommend this house to travellers stopping in Mansfield, as one of the best in the State. We have stopped there several times, and have always found things just right.

In our advertising columns will be found the card of George J. Anderson, of Sandusky, dealer in Printer's and Binder's Stock, and Stationary of every description. Persons wishing anything in his line would do well to give him a call or send their order, which will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to. His establishment can be found in the Register Buildings.

For the Advertiser.

Messrs. Editors.—You will oblige me and the officers of the "Richland County Society," to give notice that a meeting of the Officers of said Society will meet in Mansfield, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at one o'clock, p. m., at the North American, to transact business of importance to the Society. A full attendance is requested.

A. J. PHELPS, Sec.

P. S.—The above notice was handed to the editor of the *Shield* and *Banner*, of this place, and for some cause it did not appear in his paper of this week.

Mansfield, Nov. 16, 1851.

The New York Herald announces some wonderful improvements in the newspaper press, which it has been some weeks examining, and fully endorses and believes in. The improvements comprehended consist of a new process of paper making, a new system of stereotyping, and a new principle in the construction of the press. In the course of six or nine months the Herald, thinks to actually print and issue with less expenditure of capital than it now employs—at least one hundred thousand per hour.

Rumor says that Mr. Marcoletta will not be received by Secretary Marcy as Minister from Nicaragua.

Correspondence of the Plymouth Advertiser.

Incidents of Travel.

New York, Nov. 12, 53.
Messrs. Editors.—Every person, now days, writes letters for the press; not only foreign, but domestic correspondence fill a share of the many columns heretofore devoted to love stories and the like. This change, to me, has been keenly relished, and believing that other patrons are as well, if not better suited, and would read a part of a column, not very critically got together, I need not apologise.

Taking the Sandusky train for New York via Monroeville and Cleveland, and not making the connection at Monroeville, was detained some two hours, giving us a fine time to learn the fashions, morals, &c., of that place. It is well noted for its manufacture of corn cordial, having two or three establishments of this kind; and the second matter worthy of note is, the fact that the science or art of profane swearing is practiced in all its branches, from the apple pedlar to the station agents, mail agents, hotel runners, hog drovers, whiskey makers, indeed each seemed to vie with each other for the mastery in profanity. What a horrid practice it is for your youth, to say nothing of the aged, to be constantly thus engaged in this awful practice; but then whiskey makers swear, whiskey dealers swear, their retailers and guzzlers must do so too.

Leaving Monroeville, we soon found ourselves in the Forest City; supped at the new eating saloon in the new depot—a fine establishment—paid the fee, and the engine giving symptoms of uneasiness, and "all aboard," look passage for Buffalo on the Lake Shore Road. After leaving Cleveland a few miles, the road bears off into the interior several miles from the Lake, and continues to advance a distance of four or five miles from water, a well built and well managed road. The traveller can occasionally catch a glimpse of the foaming waves of old Erie through the openings. When within twenty miles of Erie, at a small station, a signal was made to stop, when it was discovered that the storm had blown a tree across the track. The engineer of the down train, did not observe the danger until too late to check, came on it, completely demolishing the engine, tender and baggage cars, and breaking and damaging the passenger cars at an awful rate, but fortunately no persons were severely injured.

To see what a havoc was made with the engine and cars—the scattered fragments of trunks, valises, carpet bags, travelling bags, bend and bonnet boxes, with the thirty nine other articles never to be forgotten, was truly astonishing. Two Express Trunks, fully loaded with passengers, numbering about five hundred, destined to run here in the woods all night, to roost amid the incessant grumbings of the impatient, was quite disagreeable. Yet halting was cheap, and plenty to be had, such as it was. Disappointment was on every countenance. I noticed many things which were decidedly humorous, and had I the gift of peniciling, would eagerly embrace it to give you details. A newly married couple, on their way East to spend a week or two, accompanied by several ladies and gentlemen, who had the usual fare of the crowd, and attracted considerable notice, especially a young lady of twenty, or thereabouts, whose fascinating countenance shone with such brilliancy as to hit a fellow passenger residing North of Mason's and Dixon's Line, a widower, who, by the by, is said to be a gentleman every way, and some among the ladies. Our widower soon began to lay the ropes for a trial of "cutting out" her beau. Things worked so, so, standing in statu quo, as the lawyers say, until the next day, when our train got under way, but was detained several hours at a point where the Maine Law is disregarded. There our widower friend discovered his young opponent to be fond of demonstrations at the bar, and tried his wits to floor his rival. So he became quite familiar—stood trial several times, until the young man became mellow enough for his purpose, then springing the trap, he became an easy prey, whilst our widower in triumph got the gal. Ah, these widowers are not slow in matters of this kind—so look out, boys. Our young friend looked since as lonely as "the babes in the woods," or as Selkirk, when composing "I am monarch of all I survey" &c.

At Erie the Road has a different gunge for nineteen miles, and passengers are compelled to change cars and pay a fee to the corporation of Erie, a part of which fee goes into the treasury of the State to support Philadelphia. This may not be true, but one thing is certain, that it is a narrow-minded policy of Pennsylvania in thus throwing obstacles in the way; the game is too small for a high-minded and honorable State to be a party to.

After riding ourselves of this nuisance, we soon reached Buffalo—a place of considerable commercial and manufacturing importance, and with proper appropriations from Congress to enable her in

constructing piers, &c., commensurate with the growing importance, it would rank next to Baltimore or New York. The inhabitants are intelligent and enterprising; the city is finely built, has good hotels, numerous churches and public buildings. A short stay and off by the New York Central Railroad to Albany. This is the wealthiest incorporated company in the Union, and a fine road with gentlemanly conductors, make it decidedly the "people's road." It passes through some fine country in the western part of the Road, while other portions of the road are not so good, until your reach the Mohawk river; here are fine valleys, lofty hills and a beautiful stream—farms and villages that look neat and inviting. Many romantic scenes in the history of its early settlement had its origin here.

The engine whistles—we are at Albany. Good-by till next.

C.

For the Advertiser.

To the Democratic Party of Richland County.

I discover in the *Shield* and *Banner* of Nov. 9, an editorial, the caption of which is as follows: "Another attempt to crush the *Shield* and *Banner*, and destroy the Democratic Party in Richland." I must confess that after reading the *Shield* ever since its commencement, with the exception of one or two years, I never have had sagacity enough to understand that it really composed the Democratic Party of Richland County, or that if its Editor should stray from the path of duty, no one, or ten, or fifty, or five hundred of the party dare to say, or even hint the fact, without being denounced as "disorganizers," "cork-legs," "fakelists," and "destroyers of the Party." And every reader of the *Shield* and *Banner* knows that it has been a practice of this accomplished editor, to cry out "disorganizers at the North," "disorganizers at the South," "disorganizers at the East," and "disorganizers at the West," but "disorganizers at the Centre," never, and why?—to throw suspicion from him, where it rightfully belongs. In the editorial I have alluded to, this self-sufficient editor has branded the Trio, as he calls them, (myself one of the number,) with falsehoods of the blackest kind, and some other members of the Committee who drafted the resolutions at the meeting spoken of by him, as being in the clutches of this lying trio, but whom he will find in due time (like the ignorant Democrats who voted the counterfeit tickets without reading all the names,) have fallen enough of any tris or dictators, even be they like Louis Napoleon of France.

Now I wish the Democrats of Richland County to read the resolutions, (those that cannot read the meeting in Rome, the date of which is not mentioned, and John Y. Glessner's editorial, and as he has been so zealous about truth, let us see how near he has adhered to that principle which must prevail in cases of controversy. The very first paragraph in his notice of this trio, is as false as the heart that uttered it is to Democratic principles. He accuses us of attacking him in a dishonorable manner. Now, when Democrats dare to say to the Editor when they are patronizing, "You have done wrong." The first resolution he does not object to. The second is ambiguous, and does not fully show their hands. But the third stirs the bile within him, and why? merely because it tells the plain, naked truth. That he did refuse to publish certain communications in 1840, I will not deny, and whether anything in that resolution has any tendency to muzzle the press, the Democratic Party can judge for themselves.

For my part, I think Mr. J. Y. Glessner had better inform the "ignorant Democrats" the meaning of muzzle. Another thing I beg to be informed about, as one of the ignorant, when, how or where it became a part of the Democratic creed, that the Party must presume that an Editor who has stood at helm for twenty years, must not be censured whether he does right or wrong, even should his character be worth the enormous sum of \$54,367. The fourth resolution, like the third, acts like cannon, directly upon the liver, and the consequence is a hasty visit to the sea-shore. He says—"Now on whom did we make a bare and ungentlemanly attack? My answer is—John M. Smith, A. Smead, B. Lockhart, J. Geddis, J. L. Sash, and Jas. P. Bayham. Now perhaps it does not affect the private character of a person to insinuate they have sworn falsely, and again, perhaps it does. Democrats, judge for yourselves. Mr. Glessner says in his editorial of Sept. 21st: "We look upon them (Mr. Crum's friends) as reasonable men, and when the fact is known that errors exist in the counting of the tallies, in the same poll books, for Daniel Rihel, James F. Halferly, Thos. Cook and John P. Dremm, they will cheerfully concede that no fraud was intended or committed"—and he might have added that we have sworn falsely, for he it known, that the affidavits are positive. And now, while I am upon this subject, let me enquire how it happens that all the mistakes in that awful Poly Book, that the tallies count more than the figures. My answer would be that it is easier to make tallies, than to scratch them off.

The 5th resolution Mr. Glessner thinks is ridiculous in the extreme, because it sets forth that he took sides when there was a difference of opinion in our ranks, and now, when it is too late, Mr. Glessner himself has admitted that he thought likely there was fraud practised upon Mr. Crum. Aye, verily, this is ridiculous. The 6th resolution caps the climax, says Glessner, and he acts from principle, and speaks from dictation. Does Mr. Glessner remember ten or twelve months back, when his General Agent perambulated the county, soliciting subscriptions for the *Shield*, that the inducement held out to new subscribers was that the sheet was to be enlarged four columns, with entire new type, and that the Pittsburgh Road would soon be in operation to Mansfield, and furnish additional news, and that it should be second to no political paper in the State, except the *Statesman*? Has it been done, or is this pretended visit to the sea-shore now, to redeem this pledge? From present appearances the old blither might do for a while yet. Now I ask does not th

charge of Col. Weaver's defeat, resulting from spurious tickets, directly say that democrats did not know who they voted for. I must confess that within all my acquaintance, I know of no one who votes without knowing who for, or who does not read all the names, or have them read. Then this resolution which caps the climax, al o brought from the pent-up knowledge of this twenty years' Editor, the startling fact, that he, individually, himself, telegraphed to two townships, and perhaps collectively, went into three more, for the sole purpose of electing Colonel Weaver, and asks—"Did T. J. North, Daniel Brewer or G. A. Allen do as much?" If I means as much telegraphing or traveling, for my part I answer no: if he means in voting, let the returns of the election tell. Democrats here, vote as they please, and they also read the names of all the candidates, and if they do not in Madison, had not Mr. Glessner have better stayed there, and read for them. Such contemptible subterfuges as these, I think, cannot cover up all of the faults set forth in these resolutions, of which our Editor complains so much.

Now Democrats of Richland, pause and listen, for this T. J. North, in particular, is arraigned before the high tribunal of an Editor of twenty years' standing, his past political life—his present hopes—his future prospects are brought glaringly before you for a decision, and you must necessarily decide that he is a disorganizer, for your Editor says so. But in his summing up he mistakes, dare I say tells a falsehood—I mean a lie. He says T. J. North was once elected Surveyor of this County, through a County Convention, and resigned that office for a seat in the Legislature. I think that is not so—in fact, I know it to be false. Must I dare the issue?—if so, I'll do it. So much for the past—now for the present and future. At present he says I am figuring for a seat in Congress. I will admit that if my restless ambition could get me a seat there, I would figure closer, and carry out the fractions further than Johnny Y. Glessner and his friends did, at the Convention in Plymouth, when Gen. Wm. McLaughlin withdrew his name from that body, and Lemae Gass could not even get the Convention to take one vote for John Y. Glessner. I would feel proud, my, I think my restless ambition would be perfectly satisfied, if the Democracy of this District would elect me to Congress. The honor of having my name enrolled as a M. C. would do me some good, but the eight dollars a day, for doing nothing, ought to excite the ambition of any man. And now, Mr. Glessner, if I do figure for this seat, what are you going to do about it? Perhaps Telegraph and Travel. You will have to count the tallies right, when all this happens.

We have been branded with being endowed with the crushing principle, with being disorganizers, with everything that could convey an idea that we wanted to rule or ruin; of perambulating the county, which is false as yet. What I, for one, may do to cripple the subscription list of the *Shield*, depends very much upon the course the Editor sees fit to adopt in his abuse of myself and neighbor.

T. J. NORTH.

Rome, Nov. 14th, 1853.

Shield and *Banner* are requested to copy.

Agricultural Fair.

Below we publish the proceedings of the meeting held last Monday, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society, whose Fairs shall be held in Plymouth. The meeting was largely attended by our most substantial men, and from the way the matter has been commenced, we are certain it is bound to go ahead. With but trifling exertion, nearly one hundred members to the Society were got on the day of the meeting:

At a meeting of the citizens of Plymouth, and surrounding country, for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Society, the meeting was organized by appointing A. RALSTON, Chairman, and J. Boniss, Secretary.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed as a committee to draft a Constitution, viz: Messrs Barker, D. B. Webber, H. Baughman, Tuos. Wille, H. Westfall.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to lease or purchase a lot, for holding the Annual Fairs of said Society, viz: W. W. Drennan, S. H. Trauger and Levi B. Shaver.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Plymouth Advertiser*.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn until the first Saturday of December, 1853.

ALEX. RALSTON, Ch'n,
JOHN BONISS, Sec'y.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, agree, if an Agricultural and Mechanical Society be organized for holding fairs at or near the village of Plymouth, to become members thereof.

Edmond Case,
W. W. Drennan,
J. Miller,
C. H. Conklin,
Josiah Brinkerhoff,
Jesse Boyer,
Samuel Kuhn,
A. G. Bodine,
Wm. Willet,
John Deveny, Junr.,
Isaac Gribbin,
Joseph M. Haye,
Franklin Carmichael,
J. Bodine,
Messrs Barker,
Alex. Ralston,
Wm. Enderbee,
John Emerson,
Thos. Wille,
Andrew Biever,
Chas. Shaver,
A. C. Devitt,
D. B. Webber,
Samuel Penner,
S. Light,
S. P. Webber,
James Mason,
S. B. Webber,
George Thompson.

From a statement in the *Tribune* we learn that there are now waiting for trial before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in New York City, eighteen persons charged with the crime of murder. That paper again calls attention to a fact generally noticed some time ago, that there were during a period of a year lately, as many murders, save two, committed in the City of New York as in all England in the same period!